

REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 8, 12-17, 20-23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fig. 3A of Webb (US 3,482,179). This rejection is respectfully disagreed with, and is traversed below.

The objection to claims 5-7, 9-11, 18, 19 and 24-26 is noted with appreciation. However, and as will be made evident below, the Applicants respectfully decline at this time to rewrite these claims as independent claims, but reserve the right to do so in the future.

The Applicants have reviewed the Examiner's reasons for rejection and the teachings of Webb, and offer the following comments, arguments and distinctions.

First, the circuit presented by Webb in Fig. 3A and noted by the Examiner is intended for a very different function than the circuit described and claimed in the instant patent application. Resistor 2K and capacitor 0.01uF comprise a low-pass filter, which filters out the interference in the +30V supply voltage. These components are not used in actual signal processing. Similarly, resistor 33K is used to bias the base of the transistors, and is also not used in actual signal processing. Note should also be made of the fact that the capacitor 0.01uF provides a low impedance at the frequency of operation, which means that inductor -2 does not actually see resistors 2K and 33K at all at the operational frequency. Significantly, neither of the resistors 2K and 33K are "integrated resistances", and they do not have "values selected for reducing an amount of resonant load circuit Q over a plurality of instances of the integrated circuit", as recited in, for example, claim 1. Further, and even if these resistances were "integrated resistances" that comprised a part of an integrated circuit, which is not admitted is the case or even suggested, there is no express teaching or even a suggestion in Webb that they would have "values selected for reducing an amount of resonant load circuit Q over a plurality of instances of the integrated circuit".

Stated differently, the 2K resistor in the collector of Q5 is simply a supply resistor used to

improve isolation between different stages. The other amplifier stages shown in Fig. 3A of Webb also have a 2K resistor in their respective supply connections. The resistor 33K is simply a bias resistor that would have a resistance value chosen so as to set a desired DC level at the base of Q5. Both of these resistors are used for a different purpose than the claimed resistances, and fulfill different functions.

Second, resistor 33K is **not** in parallel with the inductor -2 as stated by the Examiner. Instead, one terminal of the resistor 33K is connected to the base of transistor Q5, whereas the other terminal is connected to a common node with the 2K resistor, 0.01uF capacitor, and -2 inductor. Further, one terminal of the -2 inductor is connected to the collector of transistor Q5, whereas the other terminal is connected to the common node with the 2K resistor, 0.01uF capacitor, and 33K resistor. Based on the disclosed connection of these components, it is submitted that resistor 33K and inductor -2 **cannot** be in parallel, as asserted by the Examiner. For the same reasons, the 0.01uF capacitor and the -2 inductor are **not** connected in parallel.

Further, the resistor 2K is not in series with inductor -2 only. At the same (common) node, there also connected 33K resistor and 0.01uF capacitor. Therefore, resistor 2K and -2 does not realize the desired function.

Still further, an aspect of the embodiments of this invention is that the resistors are matched with one another and are integrated on the same integrated circuit (e.g., on the same silicon). The discrete circuitry amplifier shown by Webb does not utilize or suggest resistors that integrated in the same integrated circuit (e.g., on the same silicon), and does not therefore realize the desired function(s). Note, for example, that Webb discloses that his circuitry was packed into a volume of less than 300 cubic inches (see col. 4, lines 51-53), clearly not an integrated circuit package.

The arguments made above apply as well to the method claim 8, the LNA claimed in claim 15, the RF transceiver claimed in claim 20, and the mobile station claimed in claim 27, each of which includes language descriptive of the preferred coupling together of the recited components, and the language stating, as in claim 1, that the first and second "integrated resistances" have

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"values selected for reducing an amount of resonant load circuit Q over a plurality of instances of the integrated circuit". There is no express disclosure of this subject matter in Webb, nor any suggestion of this subject matter. In that the independent claims are patentable over Webb, then all of the dependent claims are patentable as well for at least this one reason alone.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of the claims as being unpatentable over Webb, and to allow claims 1-27 as filed.

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3/24/2005

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AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS:

The attached eight sheets of drawings are formal patent drawings that should replace the originally-filed informal drawings.